

Trailing Yellow Fever to Its Very Lair and Finding Germ Specific Reads Like Tales of Marvels But Is Solid Fact

NEW YORK, July 3.—The review of the past year's work of the Rockefeller Foundation by its president, George E. Vincent, will be made public within a few days.

In summarizing the year's work the first installment of the review says that during 1919 the Foundation has appropriated \$1,000,000 for researches in pure medical education in universities and different governmental agencies, in which case by invitation or at its expense, with the usual governmentals concerned.

Regarding the campaign for the eradication of yellow fever the review says:

To eradicate yellow fever from the world is the dream of Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation. In Venezuela, along the coast of Brazil and along the west coast of Africa is the high adventure upon which the Rockefeller Foundation is embarked. With the leadership of George Washington Rogers, the research on fever has substantiated and encouraged.

The campaign for the eradication of yellow fever was based upon the discovery already made in 1914, Finlay, Root, Lutzow and others in Cuba that yellow fever is carried from one person to another by female ticks of the species known as the *Ixodes tick*.

Other important features in the review follow:

"Until recently attempts to discover the organism which carries yellow fever had failed. Now the 250 scientific investigators engaged in these studies have found the secret in the jets into her victims punctured by mystery."

"Yellow fever is selected as the most favorable center for attack. These ticks of yellow fever were always attached to other species of blood-sucking insects in detecting them were confused."

"The most difficult task in the natural history training and experience in purifying the disease organism was Dr. Hartwell Negroni, bacteriologist of the Rockefeller Institute, for meeting this task which made a special study of the virus of yellow fever."

"With the aid of scientists who enter in the early stages of the disease Negroni infected guinea pigs. These fell ill showing symptoms much resembling those of men suffering from yellow fever. This was the first time there had been a hundred per cent. success in this field."

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Dr. Negroni Prepares Serum. "Afterwards he had to find a serum that he had. Therefore, the finding of a specific serum for yellow fever was important to state that he wished to test his results at Guayaquil to further insure that the right oil in the right place.

"A herd of ticks was sent to Guayaquil where it was found that the

infection in other places, especially in Moriba, Yucatan, there is no doubt that he made an enormously valuable contribution to the knowledge of the disease."

Furthermore, the discovery of the first spinal hammonia, mentioned him to prepare a serum. This has been administered in a number of cases with apparently favorable effect.

More than once that a means of destroying yellow fever has been found, but the chances are good substantially different times in the course of the disease which may range between forty and eighty days per annum.

Furthermore, that a vaccine can be made which apparently protects non-immune against infection.

Local Authorities Co-operate.

"The attack was undertaken on the initiative of the authorities both of Ecuador and of Venezuela, who left instructions to "protect" against the possibility of control being exercised by the Foundation. The climate was 25° to 100°, the total reached 100° in November, 1919, that a representative of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation arrived in Timonay, and that this time no case had been reported.

It is too early to affirm that yellow fever has been completely eradicated from Timonay. Although not yet removed from the city, the Foundation has demonstrated that the local health board has been free from the disease for months.

The mobile force maintained by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation arrived in Timonay,

Colombia, April 21, 1920.—The last chapter in the history of yellow fever in Timonay, Ecuador, was written on May 2, 1920, when the Foundation's representative, Dr. George Washington Rogers, left the city.

He came 1000 miles to Timonay, where he had been invited to speak at the opening of the first school of the Foundation.

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